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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 MAPUTO 000513

SIPDIS

G/TIP FOR GHOLLIDAY

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [KCRM](#) [KWMN](#) [ASEC](#) [SMIG](#) [PHUM](#) [ELAB](#) [MZ](#) [DHRF](#)

SUBJECT: SOLICITATION FOR ANTI-TIP BILATERAL PROPOSAL FOR MOZAMBIQUE

REF: STATE 02738

**¶11. Overview of request:** Post is requesting bilateral G/TIP funding in the amount of \$250,900 for a technical assistance program to develop critically needed national anti-trafficking legislation in Mozambique. This project will be implemented through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which has extensive experience in anti-TIP programs in the Southern African region, including Mozambique. The timeframe for the project is 10-12 months. The government of Mozambique (GRM) has become increasingly engaged in combating trafficking through high-level public recognition of the problem, calls for development of anti-TIP legislation, and investigations by the Attorney General's office into alleged cases of trafficking. However, the lack of anti-TIP legislation has precluded prosecutions of alleged traffickers. GRM officials and NGOs have cited the development of anti-TIP legislation as a critical element to enhanced anti-trafficking efforts. Support for the development of anti-TIP legislation project would also serve to compliment on-going USG activities to strengthen Mozambique's judicial system and professionalism of the police. NGOs, IOM and the GRM were consulted in preparation of this proposal.

**¶12. Background to the Request.** Mozambique is a country of origin for internationally trafficked women and children. South Africa is the principal receiving country for trafficked persons from Mozambique, though trafficking is also believed to occur within the country. There are no reliable numbers available on the extent of the problem. Poverty, a history of child migration, cultural/religious practices, and weak border controls are all factors contributing to trafficking. Anti-trafficking legislation does not currently exist, though trafficking can be addressed under other laws. However, NGOs and government officials acknowledge that criminalization of trafficking through specific anti-trafficking legislation is essential for the government to effectively investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. In early 2004, the Attorney General's office undertook an investigation in the northern provincial capital of Nampula over allegations of trafficking in human body parts and child disappearances. The wide-spread press surrounding the Nampula case has led to calls by the President and members of Parliament for the creation of anti-trafficking legislation.

**¶13. Development of Anti-Trafficking Legislation.**

A - Project Description. The project will supplement IOM's Southern African Counter-Trafficking Assistance Program to deliver quality technical assistance in supporting the development of counter-trafficking legislation that is both consistent with international conventions and protocols, and supportive of the region's best practices and lessons learned and the process of harmonization of laws. The project will focus on a series of workshops to be held over a 10-12 month duration and will target key members of the Parliament, legislative drafters, law enforcement and immigration officials, and civil society. Specific focus areas to be covered by the project include: 1) trafficking in persons internationally and in the SADC region, 2) definitions and international protocols, 3) victim protection, 4) prosecution, and 5) prevention.

B - Sustainability. Host country commitment has been exemplified through public statements by key government officials calling for the creation of legislation. In March, several members of Parliament stated that the Parliament was ready to begin drafting anti-trafficking legislation. A principal element of the project is building domestic expertise on legal aspects of trafficking in persons. Thus, the same core group of individuals will participate throughout the project so that knowledge is cumulative. This project has strong linkages to other USG programs. Specifically, the Embassy is using INL funding for an intermittent long-term International Criminal Investigative Training Program (ICITAP) advisor to assist Mozambique's Police Sciences Academy (ACIPOL) in management and curriculum development, coordination of specialized training courses and improved facilities. ICITAP plans to hold a course focused on trafficking for late spring 2004. USAID is using DA and ESF funds to improve the country's judicial system and more effectively address corruption through support to Mozambique's Anti-Corruption Unit (UAC). In addition, Post is currently supporting several anti-trafficking or related projects through DHRF, including a series of technical

seminars for immigration and police officials.

C - Evaluation/benchmarks. IOM will submit periodic evaluations of the program and a final report. Successful completion of the project will be based on the number of participants from government and civil society participating in each project activity and the development of materials. Post will meet with participants regularly to assess the results of assistance.

D - Budget. \$250,900

International Legal Consultant \$90,000

National Legal Consultant \$30,000

Administrative Assistant \$10,000

Workshop Costs (travel, venue, materials) \$91,200

Office & Other Support Services \$25,000

Statutory Overhead \$4,700

LA LIME